

**LYON COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statutes	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Apios priceana</i>	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G2 / S1	4	0	0	0	0
		Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Aristida ramosissima</i>	Branched Three-awn Grass	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		DRY PRAIRIES, GLADES, STERILE OR OPEN CLAYEY SOIL.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Armoracia lacustris</i>	Lakecress	T /	G4? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Quiet shores or muddy waters of sloughs, cypress swamps, seasonal sloughs, or slow water.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>glabrescens</i>	Cream Wild Indigo	S /	G4G5T4T5 / S3	24	3	0	0	0
		PRAIRIES AND OPEN DRY OR UPLAND WOODS; SANDHILLS.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	Prairie Redroot	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Sandy or rocky soil, plains, and prairies (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); in KY, associated with sandstone boulder-cobble bars and limestone cobble bars (Medley 1993).								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Cimicifuga rubifolia</i>	Appalachian Bugbane	T / SOMC	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Cool mountain woods (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); mesophytic forest on n facing (?) slopes, river bluffs and ravines.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
		Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Hedeoma hispidum</i>	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	Cow-parsnip	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		RICH DAMP SOIL; IN KY, ROADSIDE ON MOUNTAIN RIDGE.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	Grassleaf Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		STREAMS, QUIET WATERS OR MUD FLATS, INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL LAKES.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	White Walnut	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		MESIC WOODED RAVINES AND ALONG STREAMS								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Muhlenbergia glabrifloris</i>	Hair Grass	S /	G4? / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		BOTTOMLAND FORESTS, MESIC UPLAND FORESTS, BOTTOMLAND AND UPLAND PRAIRIES (STEYERMARK 1999); DRY, DESSICCATED OR BAKED SOILS, GRAVELS, OR ROCKY SLOPES; AND MEDLEY REPORTS WET WOODS, MARSH EDGES AND FIELDS.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	Mock Orange	T /	G4G5 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
		Limestone bluffs/rocky slopes, streambanks, and river bluffs; also rich forests and woodlands (Weakley 1998).								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	1	1	0	0	0
		Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Ptilimnium costatum</i>	Eastern Mock Bishop's-weed	H /	G3G4 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		Swamps and wet woods.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Solidago buckleyi</i>	Buckley's Goldenrod	S /	G4 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
		WOODS AND BLUFFS.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Symphyotrichum drummondii</i> var. <i>texanum</i>	Hairy Heart-leaved Aster	H /	G5TNR / SH	0	1	0	0	0
		BOTTOMLANDS AND OPEN WOODS.								
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i>	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	10	0	0	0	0
		MARGINS OF SWAMP FORESTS AND SANDY RIVER BOTTOMS.								

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Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	Buffalo Clover	E /	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
	Prairies and disturbed openings either associated with forests or opportunistically in fields or well-drained sites.									
Lyon	Vascular Plants	<i>Ulmus serotina</i>	September Elm	S /	G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	UPLAND TO BOTTOMLAND LIMESTONE WOODS, ALLUVIAL TERRACES.									
Lyon	Gastropods	<i>Lithasia armigera</i>	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	1	0
	BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (KNPC), SLOPING ROCK OUTCROPS WITH POCKETS OF SAND, GRAVEL AND MUD, PARTIALLY BURIED LOGS, AND ROCK RIPRAP (SICKEL 1988).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	2	0
	Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
	Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).									
Lyon	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	0	0	2	0	0
	INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AL. 1982).									
Lyon	Insects	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	American Burying Beetle	H / LE	G2G3 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	CARRION AVAILABILITY IN A GIVEN AREA IS SUSPECTED TO BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN VEGETATIONAL STRUCTURES AND SOIL TYPES (RAITHEL 1991). HOWEVER, THESE INTERACT TO INFLUENCE THE POTENTIAL PREY BASE AVAILABLE FOR THE BEETLE.									
Lyon	Fishes	<i>Esox niger</i>	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Lyon	Fishes	<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i>	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE SLUGGISH STREAMS, OXBOWS, AND WETLANDS WHERE THE BOTTOM IS SOFT AND AQUATIC VEGETATION ABOUNDS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Lyon	Fishes	<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritus (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).									
Lyon	Fishes	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
	RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).									
Lyon	Amphibians	<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	Barking Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	1	0	0	0
	IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES IS KNOWN FROM SWAMPS AND SINKHOLE PONDS, SOME OF WHICH ARE SITUATED IN PASTURES, HAYFIELDS, AND AGRICULTURAL CROP FIELDS.									
Lyon	Reptiles	<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i>	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
	Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.									
Lyon	Reptiles	<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	Southeastern Five-lined Skink	S /	G5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
	OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.									
Lyon	Reptiles	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	Scarlet Kingsnake	S /	G5T5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
	Burrows in soft soils of upland oak and oak-hickory forests, may also occur in oak-pine.									

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Lyon	Reptiles	<i>Sistrurus miliarius streckeri</i>	Western Pygmy Rattlesnake	T /	G5T5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
		THE PIGMY RATTLESNAKE SEEMS TO OCCUR MOST FREQUENTLY IN DRY WOODLANDS OF OAK AND HICKORY, SOMETIMES IN OAK-PINE.								
Lyon	Reptiles	<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
		Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	S /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
		WET PASTURELAND AND MARSHES, FRESH WATER AND BRACKISH SITUATIONS, DRY FIELDS, GARBAGE DUMPS. IN W. INDIES, ROOSTS AT NIGHT IN MANGROVE SWAMPS OR ON MANGROVE ISLANDS (B83RAF01NA).								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		Grasslands and savanna, especially where wet or boggy, sedge marshes, locally in dry cultivated grainfields. In migration and winter also in brushy grasslands. (B83COM01NA)								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
		MARSHES, PONDS, LAKES, MEADOWS, STREAMS, MANGROVE LAGOONS, AND OTHER BODIES OF CALM SHALLOW WATER; PRIMARILY IN FRESHWATER HABITATS.								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	0	0
		Marshes, lakes, ponds, lagoons, mangroves, and shallow coastal habitats. Nests in trees or shrubs or, in some areas, on ground or in marsh vegetation. Often nests with other colonial water birds. Nests over water or ground. See references in Spendelow and Patton (1988) for further details.								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	6	0	1	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S1S2B	2	0	0	0	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPS, WOODED STREAMS, MANGROVES, SHORES OF LAKES, PONDS, LAGOONS; SALT WATER, BRACKISH, AND FRESHWATER SITUATIONS.								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	6	0	0	0	0
		Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe	E /	G5 / S1B,S4N	0	1	0	0	0
		Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, and marshes; also in brackish bays and estuaries in migration and when not breeding.								
Lyon	Breeding Birds	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	1	0	0	0	0
		BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS								
Lyon	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.								